

5. *Cyclopsittacus nanus* De Vis.

I cannot, from the description of Mr. De Vis, make out any real differences between this and *C. saurissimus*, except that the wing is five millimetres shorter.

6. *Psittacella madaraszi* Meyer.

Of this rare Parrot I have received two more skins from the mountains of British New Guinea.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW KANGAROOS, AND NOTES ON THE SKULL OF

### *DENDROLAGUS BENNETTIANUS* DE VIS.

BY THE HON. WALTER AND N. C. ROTHSCHILD.

1. *Dendrolagus maximus* sp. nov.

*Female adult*.—Nape-hair from withers to crown directed forwards. Fur coarse and harsh. Build more thick and clumsy even than in *D. ursinus*. Rhinarium and general affinities nearest to *D. inustus*. This species, however, differs from all the rest by its much larger size. Back of head and neck from the crown to the withers black, each hair tipped with earthy grey. Back from withers to just above root of tail black, under fur and base of long hairs dark chestnut-red. Cheeks, chin, and throat greyish white; breast and belly reddish grey, or perhaps greyish buff. Forelimbs brownish grizzly grey; hindlimbs whitish grey, fading into yellowish white on the posterior side of the hip. Anal region and base of tail yellowish white. Tail whitish grey, with dark grey ill-defined rings throughout its length. Hindtoes black.\* Skull: forehead inflated. Fronto-nasal suture curved backwards. There are two pairs of postpalatal foramina instead of one pair. P<sup>1</sup> much broader than m<sup>1</sup>, its posterior much greater than its anterior transverse diameter.

*Young*.—Upper surface more grizzled than in adult; lower back and base of tail very rufous; tail darker grey, not ringed.

*Hab.* Dutch New Guinea (coll. Bruijn).

## DIMENSIONS.

	♀ (stuffed).	Juv. (stuffed).
Head and body . . . . .	890 mm.	407 mm.
Tail . . . . .	838 „	457 „
Hindfoot . . . . .	152 „	88 „
Ear . . . . .	46 „	27 „

\* On upperside of tail near the root is a large nearly circular naked cushion of a black colour, and corrugated and granulated like the soles of the hindfeet.

DIMENSIONS OF SKULLS OF *D. MAXIMUS*, *D. INUSTUS*, *D. URSINUS*, AND  
*D. BENNETTIANUS*.

	<i>D. maximus.</i>	<i>D. inustus.</i>	<i>D. ursinus.</i>	<i>D. bennettianus.</i>
Sex	Tring Museum.	British Museum.	Leyden Museum	Tring Museum.
Age	♀ Aged.	♂ Aged.	♂ Aged.	♂ Aged.
Basal length . . . . .	128 mm.	98 mm.	103 mm.	102 mm.
Nasals, length . . . . .	48 "	43 "	39 "	40 "
" greatest breadth . . . . .	20 "	18.5 "	19.2 "	23 "
" least breadth . . . . .	13.5 "	10 "	10.1 "	13 "
Constriction, breadth . . . . .	25 "	21.5 "	19 "	25 "
Palate, length . . . . .	65 "	57 "	59 "	60 "
" breadth outside m <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	36 "	30 "	31.5 "	33 "
" " inside m <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	22 "	19 "	21.5 "	21 "
Diastema . . . . .	22 "	20 "	20 "	19 "
Palatal foramen . . . . .	6 "	5 "	4.8 "	3 "

NOTE.—The skull of *D. bennettianus* De Vis is in proportion to *D. maximus* much shorter and broader. The nasals are very broad at the frontal suture, and become gradually narrower towards the anterior portion, not being constricted in the centre as in *D. maximus*. Forehead not inflated. Fronto-nasal suture not curved backwards or recurved forwards, but quite horizontal.

P<sup>4</sup> much broader than m<sup>1</sup>, its posterior but little greater than its anterior transverse diameter.

I<sup>1</sup> twice as large as i<sup>2</sup> and i<sup>3</sup>; canine larger than i<sup>2</sup>.

## 2. *Dorcopsis rufolateralis* sp. nov.

*Male adult*.—Head and face dark greyish brown, a darker line over head, and face black. Rhinarium and lower part of nose and face, from nostrils two inches back towards the eyes, black and naked. Shoulders and centre of back from the withers to halfway between the withers and the root of the tail greyish black, slightly brownish in some lights. Rest of back, flanks, hips, and hindlegs to the knees brownish rufous. Ears black, naked inside, and the upper third of outside is also naked. Remainder of outside of ears covered with a heavy black pile of velvety hairs. Forelimbs naked, black, showing a few scattered short silky hairs. Hands and wrists white and naked. Hindfeet black. Lower rump, root of tail, and tail brownish black; last four inches of tail naked and white. From the root of the tail, extending along it for three inches on the upper surface, is a naked almost circular pink shield of rough and corrugated skin. Scrotum attached to body by a long and thin contractile cord; whole of cord and scrotum naked and pale sky-blue. On each side of rectum are two large, pear-shaped, red, and naked callosities. Throat, chest, and under surface bright buff.

This description is taken from a living example, and so no measurements can be given; it appears, however, larger than *D. muelleri*.

*Hab.* Northern New Guinea.

3. *Dorcopsis* (?) *aurantiacus* sp. nov.

*Female adult*.—Head, neck, back, flanks, tail, and outside of limbs bright ruddy orange, with a golden gloss. Hair long, thin, and very harsh and bristly. Sides of face, throat, breast, and rest of underside yellowish white strongly mixed with ashy grey. Ears almost naked, large, yellow. Sides of tail and anterior half white.

*Hab.* New Guinea.

## DIMENSIONS.

	♀ (stuffed).
Head and body . . . . .	730 mm.
Tail . . . . .	500 „
Hindfoot . . . . .	180 „
Ear . . . . .	60 „

NOTE.—This is a perfect skin stuffed, but it had no skull when received as a skin.

*CASUARIUS LORIAE* sp. nov.

By THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

IN the *Catalogue of Birds*, Vol. XXVII., Count Salvadori describes as the adult bird of *Casuarus picticollis* a bird collected in the Moroka district by Dr. Loria, and of which I have seen the sketch taken from the freshly killed bird. This sketch shows all the front and sides of the neck red, while in the type of *picticollis* the neck is blue, with a tiny red spot in the centre of the foreneck. I have now received fine skins of the red-necked species, old and young, from the hills of the Upper Brown River in S.E. New Guinea; and I also have had in the flesh a specimen of true *picticollis*, of which also there is a living specimen in Berlin. Now I have had alive during the last eight years over forty Cassowaries of eleven different forms, and all ages from chicks to adults, and although the shades of yellow, orange, red, and blue of the naked parts change much in intensity (*i.e.* varying from light to dark), I have never found the colours to become transposed, red or yellow never replacing blue. From this I feel sure that the red-necked form is distinct from the true *picticollis*, and have much pleasure in naming it after its discoverer. I am further supported in this view by the fact that, as far as the incomplete records concerning the three only known specimens can be trusted, *Casuarus picticollis* inhabits the low swampy coasts of S. and N.E. New Guinea, while my new *Casuarus loriae* inhabits the hilly country inland of British New Guinea only. The second specimen mentioned in the *Catalogue of Birds* as from S.E. New Guinea is mentioned erroneously, it not being in the collection under this name, but is probably a *C. bennetti*.